



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 28, 1902. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended March 29, 1902. Estimated population, 1,375. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended March 26, 1902. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1902. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1902. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 272, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 55, and 36 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Four weeks ended March 8, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 202, including 16 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of March, 1902. Estimated population, 52,550. Total number of deaths, 76, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 8 000. Total number of deaths, 46, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 272, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 2, and 49 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 29,116. Total number of deaths, 43. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 15, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,003.

London.—One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 91; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 18; whooping cough, 53; enteric fever, 9; smallpox, 81, and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 22.0 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,657 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 18 from smallpox, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 15, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is

estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 4.1, and the highest in Galway, viz, 46.6 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 154 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 3, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 15, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 23.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,629,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 17.3, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 34.0 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 763, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 8; smallpox, 7, and 23 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 498,965. Total number of deaths, 1,029, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 14; measles, 5; smallpox, 2, and 98 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki —Week ended February 28, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 1 from enteric fever reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended February 8, 1902. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

PHILIPPINES—Manila.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 297,154. Total number of deaths, 760, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 46 from tuberculosis.